

# KEOWEE COURIER

"To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

BY R. A. THOMPSON & CO.]

## POETRY.

### Saturday Afternoon.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

I love to look on a scene like this,  
Of wild and careless play,  
And persuade myself that I am not old,  
And my looks are not yet gray;  
For it stirs the blood of an old man's heart,  
And makes his pulses fly,  
To catch the thrill of a happy voice,  
And the light of a pleasant eye.

I have walked the world for four-score years,  
And they say that I am old—  
That my heart is ripe for the reaper Death,  
And my years are well nigh told.  
It is very true—it is very true—  
I am old, and I am old in time;  
But my heart will leap at a scene like this,  
And I half renew my prime.

Play on! play on! I am with you there,  
In the midst of your merry ring;  
I can feel the thrill of the darling jump,  
And the rush of the breathless swing.  
I hide with you in the fragrant hay,  
And I whoop the stroller's call,  
And my feet slip up on the seedy floor,  
And I care not for the fall.

I am willing to die when my time shall come,  
And I shall be glad to go—  
For the world, at best, is a weary place,  
And my pulse is getting low;  
But the grave is dark, and the heart will fail  
In treading its gloomy way;  
And it wiles my breast from its darkness  
To see the young so gay.

## VARIETY.

### Cotton Culture.

[From the Keowee Courier, March 3, 1860.]

Mr. Editor: You requested me some time ago to give you my mode of making and preparing Cotton for market. I now comply, but reluctantly, as I have had only a few years experience in its culture, and consequently, with a subject that requires so much skill as cotton culture, many of my notions may be in error. I will give you what I conceive to be the most important points for its successful culture in this latitude:

The aspect of the land is of prime importance in starting and maturing the plant where the season is so short. The aspect has so much to do with the cotton plant, here, that I think no one should attempt its culture unless his lands have a favorable aspect. The aspect is favorable accordingly as it faces the South or S. E. Lands of a northern exposure should never be planted in cotton—they are good for corn and wheat. The texture of the soil has a great effect upon the plant. That soil in which sand predominates, with a porous subsoil, is the best suited to it. This kind of soil being readily penetrated by sun and air; and the porous subsoil permits the speedy permeation of the surplus water that settles from the surface.

I have been thus particular in mentioning the aspects and textures of soils, because there are a variety of both in Pickens, and on almost every plantation; and, as the culture of the plant is limited, that aspect and texture best adapted to its culture, should be selected. The above items being determined upon, the two next of importance, are to elevate and stimulate the plant. The former is effected by high bedding, the latter by manuring.

The preparation of land for cotton should be made early, say in January or February. By an early preparation a firm, compact bed is obtained, and the very important item of the early application of manure is obtained. The early deposit of all manures for all crops is important. When applied early they are rendered soluble by the winter rains, and mingle with the soil and assist the plant from the beginning. I have known manure applied in April that did not have rain enough upon it during the growing season of the crop to render it soluble, and a failure was the result.

Having the land prepared as above stated, the next operation is the planting. This is usually performed in short order, and there is no part of its culture more important. Great care and nicety should be used in planting this crop. In opening the bed a very narrow, short row should be used, attached to a very light stock, as the weight of a heavy one causes it to run too deep. About two bushels seed to the acre I find sufficient on thoroughly prepared land. I use, in covering, a light iron-toothed rake. This is a slow mode compared with the usual way with plow and board. The principal advantage of the rake is the preservation of the height of the ridge. I never could see any sense in making a high ridge and then throw it all down, which is sure to be the case when it is covered with a plow and board. Throughout the entire cultivation the ridge should be kept up as originally made, as nearly as possible. I believe that by a highly elevated ridge, a degree in latitude may be obtained. The crop should be all planted by the 15th of April. My rule is to commence on the 5th of April, regardless of the cold. After the seed are thus covered, a light one-horse roller is run over the beds—rolling two rows at once. This breaks down the inequalities of the ridge, pulverizes the earth directly around the plant, prevents evaporation, accelerates germination, causes the plant to come up and grow off with more vigor, facilitates the first working, and excludes somewhat the cold. When I get this much done, I consider the crop half made.

As soon as the cotton is sufficiently up for

a stand, the first operation is to scrape down. Right here I think an egregious error is generally committed by using the plow *vice* the hoe. My mode is to scrape down *lightly* about a foot on each side of the cotton; at the same time bringing the cotton to a very narrow, straight line. This mode I consider far preferable to the chop through mode. By scraping down the cotton is left thin, and by being brought to a straight line the plowing can be made more effectual than when left in a zig-zag line, as is the case when chopped through. As soon as it is scraped, the hoes go directly back to spacing and thinning. The distance between the stalks is regulated according to the fertility of the land; the richer the land the farther apart, and on poor land *vice versa*, but never closer than twelve inches, and never more than one stalk in a place, except where one is missing, and I doubt if two are better here than one. The cotton plant requires ample room for its full expansion in every direction—not only is the quantity greater, but the quality is better when it has plenty of sun and air; the picking is also greater as the bolls are larger. The thinning should be done if possible by the time the plant assumes the third leaf, as about this time the plant begins to shape its course. If it is crowded now it will adapt its organism to narrow limits; if it has ample room it will begin to tiller, and the stalk will acquire size and stamina, which it can never attain if crowded. Getting the crop thinned and set in time is the rub in managing the crop. The next working is done with the sweep—running lightly twice in a row, throwing gently a small quantity of earth among the cotton and covering the small grass. This is a very critical juncture in its culture as regards keeping down the grass. The best plowmen and the slowest mules should be put to this work. If the crop can be gotten over with the sweeps now before the grass begins to take hold, the crops will be of very little trouble. The sweeps are at all times very superficially used—barely deep enough to eradicate the grass and render pulverent the surface. Not only should the sweeps be superficially used, but on light soils care should be taken that the hoes touch lightly. The balance of the culture consists in keeping the surface clean and pulverent by means of the hoe and sweep. I do not top cotton. As to the propriety of this I am not able to say; one thing about it is, that it is unnatural. I think it best to let nature alone. If topping does no good, it does harm, as it is certainly a wound to the plant. The working of the crop is continued till it begins to open.

By the above modes I have been making very satisfactory crops; rarely making under an average of 700 lbs. per acre. Last year, which was not at all favorable for either corn or cotton, I made on what I suppose to be eighty acres land, 52 bales—average weight, 410 lbs. Two-thirds of the land is very old—originally good; balance, third years land. I merely state these facts to show the result of my mode of culture.

As this article is getting too long I will defer giving you the mode of preparing cotton for market till the crop begins to open.

J. W. CRAWFORD.

COLD SPRINGS, Feb. 19, 1860.

[From the Columbia Phoenix.]

### Governor Perry's Letter.

The communication that we published in yesterday's issue will attract attention, from the high position which the writer has occupied, for many years, in the public affairs of the State, and on account of his political antecedents—being always an earnest, consistent Union man, and opposing nullification and secession. There is no public man in our State who has a clearer record for political consistency and devotion to the Union. This record doubtless induced the President to appoint him Provisional Governor, to direct and control the measures then deemed necessary to restore the State to the Union. The President failed in his policy; and the last constitutional amendment was submitted to the States for ratification, and rejected by the Southern States. To this course, Governor Perry advised, through the columns of this journal, and he now proffers counsel to the people as to their action under the military reconstruction law.

We regret exceedingly that, at this juncture of our political affairs, Gov. Perry considered it his duty to lay before the people any arguments calculated to produce the impression on their minds that they ought not to organize their State Government in conformity with the provisions of the military bill. The constitutional amendment, it is true, was opposed by nine tenths of the people, and rejected with "scorn and indignation" by Southern Legislatures. But did that rejection, with remarkable unanimity, throughout the Southern States, bring to them any easier terms? "Strange to say," the Governor writes, "that there are many persons whose high sense of honor would not let them adopt the constitutional amendment, but are now urging the people to voluntarily swallow the military bill, regardless of honor, principle and consistency."

We do not see anything "strange," nor anything at variance with consistency, that those who counselled rejection of what was considered a harsh amendment of the Constitution, should now advise the people to obey a law, passed under all the forms at least of the Constitution. The former *too* had the power to reject; the latter demands obedience,

and obeying it involves neither "honor, principle or consistency." This is no argument at all, and we sincerely regret that the hackneyed phrases of "swallowing" anything degrading should be used in discussing a grave question, that involves not only the political interest of the State and people, but their progress in material prosperity. The people of South Carolina have come face to face with the reality of their present situation, and we do not believe that, if even their great political leaders of the past were to talk about honor and dignity, and principle and all that sort of thing, they would follow their counsels.—The first movement is, to get restored to the Union; the next, to recuperate and develop their resources.

We have not the hope that any advantage will result to the Southern States from the injunction against the law now pending before the Supreme Court, which Governor Perry evidently entertains. The Chief Justice has already decided that the President cannot be made a party to these bills of complaint, and that he is bound to execute a law of Congress without let or hindrance from the Judicial Department of the Government; and although it may be the last noble effort of Southern States to maintain their dignity and honor as States, and the just rights and liberties of their citizens, yet Gov. Perry has had too much experience in the fields of politics, and is too well acquainted with the tactics and policy of the majority in Congress, to hope that the decision of the Court, if favorable, would work any amelioration in the distressed condition of the Southern people. Such a decision would only inflame their passions, and rekindle sectional strife—that great bane of the country's advancement and prosperity.

The advice which the distinguished writer of the communication referred to—to endorse "No Convention" on the tickets as they are deposited—with all due deference, we say, is a grave error, one fruitful of mischief if acted upon by the people. We had fondly hoped to see—and we believe it is the determination of an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the State, that it shall be so—the people of South Carolina carry out, in good faith, as a measure of reconstruction, the provisions of the law of Congress. They are weary of political excitement, and while great principles never change, the mere political dignity and honor of their State have suffered—are still suffering—from poverty and sectional legislation.

We are surprised to hear Governor Perry ask, "Have we any assurance that worse terms may not be imposed if we accept?" We think we have, in the declarations of their leaders and in the express assertions of their newspapers, that these measures are a *finality*. But still, again, the Governor falls into the error we have already noticed, when he speaks of "acceptance." One thing is certain, that if we do not—not accept—faithfully carry out the programme presented in the law, worse terms will assuredly be imposed, and the State either territorialized or parcelled out to her neighbors—her lands confiscated, her whole people disfranchised—leaving to them only the refuge of expatriation.

We affirm that this would inevitably be the result, if the people of South Carolina should exhibit any contumacy about a cheerful compliance with the law of Congress; and we further affirm, that the people of South Carolina are not prepared to be drawn again into the maelstrom of national politics. They have certain duties to perform—certain forward movements to take, and we believe they will be performed and taken without any reference to the Democratic or any other party at the North. The idea of re-action there, or of entertaining hope from any party there, is obsolete. We have trifled too long with our best interest, in leaning upon such a broken reed; and if every Northern State would go as Connecticut, while we might feel that there was reaction, yet we would earnestly trust that, under no circumstances, would our people be seduced into the belief that party politics can ever benefit them in any point of view.

From our earliest acquaintance with South Carolina politics we were always taught to regard Gov. Perry as the champion of the Union, in the midst of a wicked and perverse generation; and, therefore, it is no more singular, to-day, to see secessionists anxious for the restoration of the Union than to see Gov. Perry giving the aid of his counsel against such a course. It is the first deviation from a rigid adherence to Union principles that we remember in his political career; and although he, with others, may be temporarily disfranchised yet we think that calm reflection and dispassionate judgment, so characteristic of Gov. Perry, will yet induce him to co-operate with our prominent citizens in securing, in the most, and indeed the only, practical mode, our restoration as a people to the political rights and to our representation in Congress as a State of the Union. Let all our people, whether Union or secession in their former proclivities, unite and work heartily in this great work, and the end will be attained.—Union and harmony should now be our watchwords.

SIGNIFICANT.—At the only two elections held in the Southwest under the SHERMAN, Bill, at Pensacola, Fla., and Tusculum, Ala., the colored people have united their votes with their white friends and elected conservative men.

### The Canvass in Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 22.—Senator Wilson spoke at Orange C. H., yesterday. He recounted the events which left to the war, and said that after its close, the North had no ill feeling for the South. The South was submissive, and had the measures now pending been adopted at its close, the South would have said the Government was just and liberal; but when Johnson assumed power, he adopted a different policy, which has brought on this dissatisfaction. Lincoln had prepared eight conditions for the pardon of the rebels, all of which met his (Wilson's) approval. Johnson prepared fourteen, which were six too many. He (Wilson) had never favored the \$20,000 clause, for he wanted the men of the South, except a few prominent leaders, to be at liberty to go to work. The South had complained of Congress violating the Constitution, and yet upheld Johnson in his violations of the Constitution, in restoring the States. The speaker was opposed to a black man's party; or a white man's party; let all who favor human bondage go together, and all who favor freedom, and progress go together. If any rebels had cast aside their delusions, let them come and join the Republican party.

Major J. Lee, State Senator from Orange, replied to Wilson. He charged the introduction of slavery upon the North, and said Lincoln did not at first intend to liberate the slaves, and that the Southern people were the blacks' best friends.

Wilson replied that, in a year, the North would give the negro suffrage. He said secession might follow, if the reconstruction bill was not accepted.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law levying a tax of thirty cents on the \$100, to pay the four per cent. annual interest on the public debt, as heretofore authorized. Certificates will be issued for the deferred two per cents. It has also passed a law consolidating the four leading railroads, connecting the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi with the Atlantic at Norfolk; also consolidating the Virginia Central with the Covington and Ohio Railroad. The law provides that the interest the State owns in the roads consolidating, amounting to over \$14,000,000, is to be sold, and payment made on or before the 1st of May, 1868, in the bonds of the State at par. There are, also, pending before the Legislature, similar bills for the sale of the entire interest the State owns in various railroads, amounting in all to \$31,700,000.

Senator Wilson addressed a crowd of about 6,000 persons, from the Capitol steps, this afternoon; nearly all of those present were colored, though all classes of whites were represented. He was introduced by Gov. Pierpont. After alluding to the fact that he visited Richmond upon invitation of several members of both Houses of the Legislature, he proceeded to give a history of the reconstruction bill. He then recited events since the close of the war, to show that Johnson's policy was adopted against the will of the nation, and had caused more unhappiness than the work of any other man in America. It again excited men who had been more than willing to accept the terms of Congress. The reconstruction bill was not passed to humiliate the South, but to meet the needs of the whole country. The question now before the Southern States is whether they will elect men to State offices and Congress who favor an honest acceptance of the policy of the nation, or men who still mourn over the "lost cause," and who hope something may turn up to overthrow that policy and restore old ideas and old measures. Patriotism demands that the latter class shall never more be permitted to participate in the management of the State or the General Government. The apostasy of Andrew Johnson had made a Republican triumph at the next Presidential election certain. The speaker wanted all classes of men—the colored, the white, the loyal, and those who had abandoned the wicked heresy of secession—to stand together on the national platform of the Republican party. As for the colored vote of Virginia, he had no fear of its being controlled by the secessionists. He appealed to the old Whigs of Virginia—the followers of Henry Clay, who declared that "slavery was a grievous wrong, that no contingency could make right"—to seize the occasion and unite their fortunes with the Republican party. Now was their day and hour to carry Virginia by an overwhelming majority. To that class who are disfranchised for participation in rebellion, he would say, that by speaking and working for the national policy, they would show their countrymen that the disabilities now imposed on them ought to be removed, and a country that had proved its generosity would not forget them.

Gov. Pierpont, after Wilson concluded, made a brief speech, advising the colored people to work and make the old State bloom again. Messrs. Hunnicutt and Tucker followed in short addresses. The former announced his intention of appealing immediately to the military tribunals against the attacks of the Richmond press.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—With a true wife the husband's faults should be secret. A woman forgets what is due to herself when she consents to that refuge of weakness a female confidant. A wife's bosom should be the tomb of her husband's failings, and his character far more valuable in her estimation, than his life.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The "National Intelligencer," has the following: A letter which we have just received from a conservative source in Atlanta, Ga., states that the writer has found, from all that he has seen and heard, that there is much less difficulty as to reconstruction than had been expected. Gen. Pope had expressed himself gratified by his reception, and thinks there will be no serious difficulty in Georgia and Alabama in the execution of the reconstruction measures.

Letters received here from citizens of South Carolina also state that the reorganization under the Acts of Congress will be carried out by common consent, and in the full hope of beneficial results. From Virginia, we hear that reconstruction is generally acquiesced in.

No idea prevails, either in the Carolinas or in Virginia, according to these statements, of suspending proposed State co-operation in the work of re-organization, in the expectation of a decision by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the injunction applied for.

Further, it is to be noticed that the political question involved is intimately connected with pressing and practical questions. No longer can restoration be deferred without prolonged and aggravated injury to the material interests of the South. It has become a question of bread. Means of subsistence, to say nothing of revived prosperity, can be secured only by the co-operation of labor with capital. The whites have the land without the labor. The blacks have the labor without the land. The expectation of a current of immigration from Europe and the Southern States has not been verified, and will not be until after political restoration.

New York, April 19.—Dr. Sears, General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, has issued a circular giving a detailed statement of the mode in which trustees of the fund propose to apply the noble charity committed to their charge. He says the direct aim of the agents will be to encourage and aid the common schools of the South, that is, schools established, supported and superintended by the Southern people themselves.

Apart from this leading object, the founding and maintenance of schools will not come within the scope of his plan. Usually appropriations in moderate amounts are made where such schools are languishing or are liable to be suspended for want of means of support. Similar aid, if necessary, will be given in places where unsupplied with schools, whenever the citizens shall introduce them and undertake their support; all such aid however, is to be regarded as temporary.

In selecting schools to be aided or places to be supplied with them, those will be preferred in which the destitution is the greatest and the number to be benefited is the largest. Normal schools or schools having normal departments will receive particular attention.

Appropriations will be made only when the conditions stipulated between individuals or corporations and the general agent have been complied with. Funds will not be given to literary or professional schools as such. Applicants will make an estimate of the least possible amount necessary to meet their wants, and report the same at once to B. Sears, general travelling agent, Atlanta, Georgia.

Special arrangements may sometimes be made for the purpose of encouraging the industrial arts or for the education of teachers. The agent will not identify his efforts with those of any other organization by placing funds at the disposal of its managers. But in any connection he may hold with benevolent or religious societies, he will pursue his own specific object by such means and appliances as he may select.

At present there will be no agencies except a few in which the services rendered will be gratuitous. The agent will not, except in a few exceptional cases, have occasion to employ teachers. He can, therefore, aid such in obtaining places, only by giving their names to school committees.

THE PRESIDENCY.—Schuyler was formally nominated for the Presidency, by Governor Smyth, the retiring Governor of New Hampshire. The Presidential election being but eighteen months off, candidates are, of course, appearing in all quarters. A list of the men already named will be found to contain the names of Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas, McClellan and Butler, Andrew Johnson, Schuyler Colfax, Senators Wade, Sherman, Sumner and Fessenden, Thaddeus Stevens, Horatio Seymour, and an indefinite number of other persons. It is highly probable that a Northern man for President, and a Southern man for Vice-President, will be run by each party; and there is no danger, from present appearances, that either office will go a begging.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN coasian is regarded with great favor by nearly all the journals of the country, and causes many of them to predict that all of North America will ultimately be absorbed by the United States.—The "New York Herald," writing in this strain, says: "Manifest destiny, under all these advantages, marks out the North American Continent as the future map of the United States. Men of the present generation may live to hear in Congress that the Speaker has appointed a member each from New York, Quebec, New Arohangel, San Francisco, the city of Mexico, Panama, Havana, Hayti and Jamaica as the House Committee on Foreign Affairs."

### Home Made Guano.

Owing to the worn-out condition of our lands, fertilizers are becoming indispensable assistants to profitable farming. But as guano, the principal natural fertilizer, is subject to heavy expense in transportation from the remote regions where it is found, scientific farmers have turned their attention to artificial manures, which are now much used as substitutes for Peruvian Guano. In Baltimore and several Northern cities, as well as in Annapolis, Georgia, the business of the State, is carried on to a large extent by the use of artificial manure; but, at the others reject it, using in its stead, with Carolina, fish, bones, lime, &c., all of which substances have their advocates among the knowing ones.

But there is one objection to all these fertilizers, which frequently prevents farmers from using them, especially if they live at a distance from railroads. This is the expense and trouble of getting the fertilizer to the field in which it is needed. The inconvenience of hauling guano ten, fifteen or twenty miles, especially at a time when plows must be stopped to do it, confines its use to a small belt of land on each side of our railroads. There is, however, a plan by which this difficulty may be obviated. This is the manufacturing of guano by the farmer himself.—The most bulky ingredients are to be found on every farm, and the other only hope for safety. Mr. B. R. Duval, a gentleman for restoration publishes in the "Farmers' Friend" a recipe for making an artificial manure which has been tested before the people of South of farmers in Virginia, liable to the thought it equal to natural guano. He proposes to furnish all the ingredients, exclusive of Peat, Ashes and Salt, for \$25, currency, per ton.—We presume the same articles can be bought in Charleston. Some of our farmers would perhaps, like to try the experiment here. It might be tried on a small scale—say a quarter of a ton, at an expense of ten dollars, which is not a large amount to risk on an experiment that promises so large a result.

No. 1. Dry Peat,	20 bushels.
" 2. Wood Ashes, <td>3 "</td>	3 "
" 3. Fine Bone Dust, <td>3 "</td>	3 "
" 4. Colored Peat, <td>40 pounds.</td>	40 pounds.
" 5. Nitrate of Soda, <td>22 "</td>	22 "
" 6. Sal. Ammoniac, <td>22 "</td>	22 "
" 7. Carb. Ammonia, <td>11 "</td>	11 "
" 8. Sulph. Soda, <td>20 "</td>	20 "
" Sulph. Magnesia, <td>10 "</td>	10 "
" Common Salt, <td>10 "</td>	10 "

\*If Peat cannot be obtained, use garden mould or clean virgin soil instead.

DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING.  
Mix Nos. 1, 2, 3, together; mix 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, in four or five pails of water, or enough to dissolve the ingredients. When dissolved add the liquid to the mixture, (1, 2, 3,) and mix as in making mortar. When thoroughly mixed, add No. 4, (the colored peat), which will absorb the liquid and bring the whole amount to a dry state. Mix under cover, in a dry place—pack bags to include air—observe the proportions in making small or large quantities. The above recipe will make one ton, which will manure seven and a half acres of land.

[Yorkville Enquirer.]

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE SITUATION.—Senator Sherman, now on his way to Europe, recently addressed the Union League Club of New York, and said among other things:

"Moderate and reasoning men complained, at one time, that Congress was seeking to prevent reconstruction, instead of promoting it. But after the experience of the last two years, I feel justified in saying that if we had been in too great a hurry we should have had to commence the strife over again. Only a few days ago, I received a letter from Gov. Br. of Georgia, stating that the movement to us that we had been so long waiting for, was now on happily, and that soon they would be in the measures proposed by Congress. If such is really the case, and I do not doubt it is, there will soon be a full and complete settlement of all the difficulties between the North and the South. Within a few years from this time, the Southern States will be, I believe, the most radical States in the Union. We have some illustration of this in the history of Missouri and Tennessee. On the other hand, I believe the most conservative States in the future will be New York and Ohio, who still cling to their prejudices, even after the reason for them has ceased. I do not, then, gentlemen, anticipate any further trouble between the North and South."

VERY ART SMILE.—Col. James A. Orr, of Mississippi, one of the most gallant soldiers identified with the Southern cause in the late unfortunate struggle, and a very prominent man in his section of country, has lately advised, in an able and eloquent address, a prompt compliance, on the part of the South, with those terms of reconstruction from which we cannot, in reality, escape. When he spoke of the "dignity" of those who are in favor of inaction, he said—"It reminds me of the 'dignity' of the goose in a storm which would not seek shelter when it was offered, but perished rather than move. Even the storm of Radical hate offers a shelter. Will you accept it, or imitate the goose?"